

## BURLINGTON AND DEEP WATERWAY

City Will Soon Be Called on to Answer Definitely Certain Questions.

### LIEUT. BLACK OUTLINES THEM

Have to Do with Improvement by the Government of the Narrows on Lake Champlain.

Burlington has a vital problem to face and that is in the near future. It centers about this city's attitude toward the great Champlain deep waterway project now contemplated by the United States government and the improvement of the narrows so that barges of large capacity may pass through.

Some of the phases of this problem were set forth Tuesday night at the Algonquin club by Lieut. R. D. Black, U. S. A., corps of engineers. Lieutenant Black came to Burlington on the invitation of the Commercial club and spoke at the Algonquin club before a large number of its members and guests. Lieutenant Black is an authority on government projects for deep waterways, and he gave a most interesting outline of some of the questions involved in the proposed Champlain waterway.

While the whole question of inland waterways is almost too broad a one to be comprehended at one sitting, the meat of the matter as it pertains to Burlington is just this:

What would it mean to the citizens of Burlington, collectively and measured from a pecuniary standpoint, to be able to ship freight through the Champlain canal in barges of 2,000 tons capacity, 30 feet long and having a draft of 12 feet? And further, what should the harbor facilities be in order to accommodate such shipping, and what does Burlington want in the way of power terminals, etc. etc.?

It must be said to the credit of the city's public-spirited business men that the sentiment expressed last night, after hearing Lieutenant Black's talk, heartily favored the deep waterway project. A resolution, introduced by ex-Mayor James E. Burke after the address, was adopted by the Commercial club and set forth in substance that it was the sense of the club that such a project would meet with approval.

Dr. F. W. Sears, president of the Algonquin club, introduced Lieutenant Black. Dr. Sears said it was always a pleasure to hear any man speak on any subject when which that man was an authority.

**A SEEKER AFTER KNOWLEDGE.**

Lieut. Black, after any credit of being an expert and stated that he did not wish his remarks to be taken as dictatorial in any way whatever. He came to Burlington, he said, more as a seeker after knowledge than with any intention of dictating to Burlington what position it should take with regard to the deep waterway project.

In making his position plain, Lieut. Black explained in brief detail something of the process by which the government sets out to spend money for waterway improvements. In a word, Lieut. Black explained that it was necessary, under a new law, for the secretary of war to ascertain through the chief engineers, the feasibility of any improvement that is proposed. The benefits of such improvements to the immediate vicinity for which they are proposed, the number of people benefited and the pecuniary benefits to be derived, all enter, said the speaker, into the government's consideration of the projects and these benefits are taken as the basis for the amount of money the government feels it may reasonably spend in making the improvements.

It is for the purpose, therefore, of obtaining some of this useful information as to what benefit Burlington would derive from the improvement of the Narrows, that Lieut. Black came to Burlington. The benefit to Burlington alone, of course, might not determine the amount of money the government would decide to spend in improving the Narrows, but such benefit would have its part in the decision as to how much should be spent. Lieut. Black explained that Vermont is also interested in the project and that cities and towns in many sections of the East are considering these same questions very seriously with a view to aiding the government in determining what would be a reasonable amount to invest in deeper waterway improvements and canal systems.

As far as the improvement of the narrows is concerned, Lieut. Black said that the preliminary survey has been completed and it is practically certain that the improvement will be made.

### BENEFITS TO BURLINGTON.

The question, said the speaker, is how much shall be spent and how extensive the improvements shall be. As Burlington is one of the tributary points on the lake the benefit that would be derived here from a deep waterway must be ascertained.

The definite piece of information that Lieut. Black wished to obtain, he said, was, what it would mean to Burlington to have easy navigation through the Narrows in large barges. The speaker pointed out the manner in which communities come to reach in business, what might be termed their "equilibrium," a condition where it either does or does not become necessary to branch out.

Is the business of Burlington fully developed? Is there a chance for, and should there be, further expansion?

If the business of the city has not developed to its greatest extent, should it not be so developed?

What part would the deep waterway play in such expansion?

These are some of the questions that the city must definitely answer, in its consideration of the project contemplated by the government, said Lieut. Black. The speaker stated that a publicly owned terminal was without doubt a factor in the success of water transportation. This brought Lieut. Black to the question of wharfage charges. If wharfage charges appear, said he, as a separate charge, business will seek other fields. The question of the reduction of terminal charges, he said, is one that must be solved by the people of New York State at no distant period. Publicly owned, free docks, he said, are a great

factor in the successful conduct of water transportation.

There were two solutions of the terminal question that may be considered, said Lieutenant Black. The first is ownership by a transportation company and the second ownership by a municipality.

### WATER TRANSPORTATION.

W. F. Hendee opened the discussion of the question of water transportation as it relates to Burlington by stating that, with a deep waterway could be brought to Burlington for 40 cents per ton while it now costs from \$1 to \$1.25 per ton to get it here. He also urged the advantage of the water transportation in shipping lumber, and predicted that Burlington would see the deep waterway an actual proposition within the next four years.

Ex-Mayor James E. Burke asked Lieutenant Black where he thought a terminal should be located in Burlington.

Lieutenant Black said that he was not able to answer that question without careful study. He said that many factors would enter into such a question and that he was not familiar enough with local conditions to say where a terminal should be located.

Prof. C. W. Mixer stated that no thought more definite information was needed as to what new routes would result from such water transportation, before the question of terminals could be considered at all. The people of the vicinity, he said, have never figured the water transportation problem from any standpoint but that of 200-ton boats and that something of what the rate per ton in larger boats would be must be known before any intelligent action could be taken regarding terminals.

Mr. Burke again asked Lieutenant Black if he did not think that a terminal should be located somewhere near the railroad already engaged in business and if the question of long and short haul from the terminals to the consumer did not enter into the question of location. Lieutenant Black replied that undoubtedly such questions would enter into the decision as to where the terminal should be located.

Mayor Roberts took the stand that he did not suppose there ever had been any question as to the city wanting a public dock and that proceedings had already been started to acquire land for such a dock. It was not a question, said Mr. Roberts, of whether the city wants a terminal. It has been generally understood for some time, he said, that the city wants a terminal and there was no doubt that if it were possible to obtain the land that is wanted, the city would have such a terminal. The question was whether the city won out in its effort to get the land.

### VERGENNES HAS ASPIRATIONS.

John H. Donnelly of Vergennes, chairman of the navigation committee of the Vergennes board of trade, spoke warmly of the position taken by Vergennes with regard to the waterway project. He said that Vergennes has the only navigable river in the State and that the little city aspires to be an industrial center. This town, he said, was heartily in favor of the project and would do all it possibly could to support the proposition. He said that Vergennes is going to get some industries.

Nelson W. Fisk of Isle La Motte said, with reference to the claim that it is sometimes made, that waterways have come the way of the old stage coaches, that the automobiles are, in a sense, the old stage coaches revived and that the project of waterways are a revival of the old stage coaches.

Near the close of the meeting J. L. Southwick, president of the Commercial club, related some of the ancient claims that are used to dry down water transportation. He said that through passage of the bill, the city would be able to bring out business that is now impossible where water routes begin and end within a radius of a few hundred miles.

During the two hours of discussion much interesting information was brought out by Lieut. Black concerning the canal project, which is being improved by the government throughout the East and the middle West. Concerning the great decrease in the number of boats formerly used on the Erie canal, Lieut. Black said that much of this decrease was due to the fact that canals are being improved and that the boats are being replaced by larger ones.

### BOY THIEF IN COURT.

Clarence Putnam Sent to Industrial School during His Minority.

Clarence Putnam, a ten years old inmate of the Home for Destitute Children, was Tuesday sentenced to send the remainder of his minority in the industrial school, which, if he is not allowed out on parole before that time, means that he will receive his liberty in November of the year 1922. The boy's arrest followed the theft of a pocket watch from one of his teachers at the Champlain school and although he will not have an opportunity of spending the year for a long time to come, nothing seems to induce him to tell what he did with it.

The theft took place Monday, when the Putnam youth, who is a native of Burlington, was in the classroom. The teacher, Mrs. Putnam, and her husband, who had been a bad reputation and was at once suspected and finally confessed. He pretended to tell Truth Officer Brady where he concealed the property, but after the officer had moved about a pasture and turned over most of the snow during his search, he was found that the boy had not been anywhere near the field.

Mayor Roberts appeared in the city court room Tuesday afternoon and to him the boy told a "truth" story which would sound well in a melodrama. He said between shifts that his father was in West Albany and his mother in Plattsburgh and nobody could tell him what was good and what was bad. He had learned only the bad tricks.

The mayor thought that the industrial school was the best place for him and Judge C. S. Palmer pronounced the sentence.

### WOMAN WHO OWNED NIAGARA.

Charles F. Johnson, 85-M. P., in his recently published "Recollections," refers amusingly to his once having said in the House of Commons that he owned the Niagara Falls. Johnson, in the British House of Commons, said that story. His friend Mr. George Forbes, P. R. S., who had the chief part in harnessing Niagara, tells that once a Miss Porter was traveling in Europe, and at the table of those her neighbor said, "Oh, if you are an American I suppose you have seen Niagara Falls?" She turned to her neighbor and smilingly said: "I have seen it."

The Porter family (and a great many others) had seen the property when it was in an upper room of the department of justice building. It is a story-telling, rustic and with cheap old furniture, entirely unlike the luxurious offices in the rest of the building. Stanley W. Finch is chief of the service. His desk is littered with reports and photographs of men waiting. He receives a constant stream of telegrams and long distance telephone messages from his agents. The number of his force is not known, but it is probably about 150—Boston News Bureau.

### NO TIME TO SELL LIQUOR.

So Declared Aged Woman Who Keeps House for 20 Men.

Mrs. Lucy Gollins, who testified that she was 67 years of age and did practically all of the work in the Lake View House which boards over 20 men and of which she is the proprietress, was in city court Tuesday afternoon in answer to a charge of keeping intoxicating liquor on her premises. The introduction of a dozen witnesses by Attorney M. S. Viles, who defended her, took up the entire afternoon and it was 11 o'clock when Judge Palmer announced that he would reserve decision until today. The woman was allowed to go on her own recognizance.

Police officers Harris, Fraser and Hordie testified that last Saturday night they searched the boarding house and found there four pint bottles of whiskey, a bottle of wine and a bottle

## MEAT WILL NEVER BE CHEAP AGAIN

Big Packers Exonerate Trusts—Increase in Eaters and a Decrease in Cattle.

New York, Dec. 19.—That prices of meats may fluctuate from time to time, as they have done in the last few months, but that America will never again see the time when beef will be so cheap or lamb so plentiful or pork and game so low that every one could afford it at every meal without considering the cost, the great wholesale houses in New York agree.

The Swifts, the Armours, the Morrisons and other big concerns agree among themselves that the reason for the increased cost of meats is the law of supply and demand. They ignore altogether the trust side of the question, claiming that combinations of the great packers are not responsible.

Their attitude was well voiced by John W. Springer, long president of the National Live-stock association, in his speech at the banquet preceding the opening of the association in Denver. He declared in most positive terms that there will never be a reduction, that is a marked reduction, in the prices of meats.

The banquet was given in honor of Marcus MacKenzie, the retiring officer of the association, who has just closed out his vast cattle interests in this country and will go to Brazil to take charge of a 9,999-acre stock ranch there.

Local meat men hold the same opinion that Mr. Springer does. One of the most prominent butchers says: "It is a fact that there will probably never be a time in this country when the prices of meats will be as low as they once were. The country is constantly growing in population. People are coming here from foreign lands, and they have been in the habit of living largely on meat. The demand of the week. Here they find that there is apparently plenty of meat and they proceed to use their better wares to supply meat for the table at pretty nearly every meal."

"The number of meat eaters has increased," Mr. Springer says, "20 per cent. of the number of cattle in the United States has decreased seven per cent. 'The natural solution is for our people to learn to eat less meat. We must be content with meat three times a week or so. We shall not starve. The fertile lands will raise plenty of cereals and other food. There is rice, no beef, no food in the world. The Chinese eat it and grow fat, though I have heard that they have cancer of the throat from eating it too hot, that is, the men eat it, get their coats and never have trouble."

"There is a big demand in the large cities for good beef, especially the beef for good beef, especially the beef for good beef. People go to a restaurant and order the best. This holds the prices up. Everybody suffers in consequence. And with the population increasing all the time, the producer of beef will never catch up with the demand, and there you are."

### SECRET SERVICE METHODS.

Least Known of Government Operations Are the Most Efficient.

The government has turned the secret service force of the department of justice loose on the trail of the dynamic conspirators. This is the real secret service force of the United States. Its operatives are the most alert, most efficient and most numerous of men in this country, and probably more efficient than any other body of men in any other country. It is the policy of the government never to give out the number or the names of the department of justice secret service agents, never to recount their exploits or reveal their methods. Chief Wilkie, who is in charge of the department, says: "The secret service force is the most efficient of any government force of agents. Today an agent may be the capture of some wicked thief in an ordinary government office, tomorrow he may start on the track of a red-headed murderer on the high seas, next spring he may be the suave diplomat and society favorite whose clever operations bring to the world's attention the most famous of the world's secrets. But his identity is never revealed."

One day a tall gentleman, impeccably dressed in hand-made gray trousers, frock coat and silk hat, stood and waited outside the department of justice building, waiting a slender walking stick. A clerk may whisper to you that he is a secret agent, and he gives you a glimpse of what a service is. This agent may play the secret service or foreign diplomat, it is necessary to his purposes. Or he can get into a jammer and, once in a while, be able to catch some desperate fugitive from justice. He is all in his line of work.

The headquarters of the red-headed service is in an upper room of the department of justice building. It is a story-telling, rustic and with cheap old furniture, entirely unlike the luxurious offices in the rest of the building. Stanley W. Finch is chief of the service. His desk is littered with reports and photographs of men waiting. He receives a constant stream of telegrams and long distance telephone messages from his agents. The number of his force is not known, but it is probably about 150—Boston News Bureau.

### CHIMNEY SWEEPERS WHO WEAR TOP HATS.

There are some strange things to be seen in Switzerland, but nothing stranger than the chimney-sweepers, who, curiously enough, are the only people in the country who wear top-hats. The silk hat—usually of respectable antiquity—is, for some inexplicable reason, the recognized headgear of the chimney-sweepers in Switzerland. It would probably be as unprofessional without it as a policeman without his helmet or a mufin man without his flat cap—From the Wide World Magazine.

How much do you ask your friends when "where can I find a good stenographer?" The kind of ads. will always answer for you?

### FOUNTAIN PENS AT FREE PRESS.

Reports to President of the week state warm weather has interfered with a larger retail trade and holiday trade has come in slowly. Sales for the first half of the year were a poor one, it is attributed to fact that there is now no snow for skating while a year ago there was good skating from mid-November to mid-March. A fairer outlook for the future, but still a poor one. The demand has dropped a little. Machine interests are fairly active and demand for quarry machinery and tools said improving. A large holiday trade in confectionery is noted. Generally collections are inclined to be slow although in the coming weeks a fairly prompt return is reported. The following are reported for the week including one involuntary and two voluntary bankruptcies.

Burlington manufacturing interests are fairly well employed. Retail businesses both in holiday goods and seasonal goods have been less than normal although merchants are optimistic as to the coming weeks. At Rutland labor is reasonably well employed. Exported one of the marble working plants will resume operations shortly after the commencement of the new year. St. Albans reports manufacturing plants are employed but the retail merchants state trade is not as good as it would be if there was skidding. Sawdust and manufacturing plants are well employed and retail trade fairly good as could be expected considering general conditions. Collections vary from fair to show. The manufacturing interests at Montpelier are optimistic regarding outlook for the coming weeks. At Vergennes about placing furniture consignment merchants state trade is fairly good. Labor at a number of the granite manufacturing plants is said reasonably well employed, although orders for this year's delivery are nearly all shipped up. Brattleboro reports mills are employed but the retail trade is slow. At Wells the unusually warm weather coming in this season of the year has delayed holiday trade. Below Falls manufacturers speak well of outlook for coming year's business. Labor is fairly well employed at present. Reports from knit goods mills at Bennington show situation much improved. The knit goods business is running in better. Retail trade is affected by unseasonable weather.

## LONG LIFE ENDS OF JOHN BIGELOW

Diplomat and Author, Aged 94, Displayed Amazing Vitality and Mental Keeness.

New York, Dec. 19.—John Bigelow, the venerable diplomat and author, died at his home here today. Although 94 years old, Mr. Bigelow had displayed almost to the day of his death an amazing vitality and mental keeness. He had kept thoroughly abreast of current events and had recently taken part in many public functions.

John Bigelow was equally well-known in public life and in letters. As long ago as 1841 he was minister to France and his career as a writer began in the first half of the past century when he was one of the editors of the New York Evening Post. Mr. Bigelow was born in Malden, Mass., Dec. 25, 1817, the son of Anna and Lucy (Gibson) Bigelow. He was graduated at a bachelor of arts from Union College in 1839, and was admitted to the bar in 1841.

Quickly turning himself in politics he became a member of the New York legislature in 1846, and in 1848 he obtained an appointment to the New York Evening Post, assuming himself in its editorial duties with William Cullen Bryant. He relinquished his editorial work in 1851 to become U. S. consul at Paris, France, resigning from that position in 1854 to become minister to France, as which he continued until 1860. He returned to New York, he again interested himself in politics and in 1865 became chairman of Governor Tilden's canal investigating committee, becoming secretary of state of New York the same year and continuing as such for two years.

### ARTIST OF MANY WORKS.

Mr. Bigelow was executive and trustee of the late Samuel J. Tilden, president of the board of trustees of the New York public library, trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, president of the Tilden trust, president of the Century association, and honorary correspondent of the New York Historical society, Massachusetts Historical society and Maryland society and member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

He was the author of many historical, biographical, sociological and economic works, among them being "The Effects of 200 Years of Freedom on a Slave Country," 1852; "France and Hereditary Monarchy," 1851; "Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden," 1885; "The Life of Benjamin Franklin," 1888; "The Bible and the Confederate Navy," 1888; "The Bible That Was Read and is Still Read," 1888; "The Supreme Court of the United States and the Electoral Commission," 1888; "The Life of William Cullen Bryant," 1889; "The Life of Samuel J. Tilden," 1890; "The Mystery of Sleep," 1897; "The Progress of What Man is Not His Own," 1907; "Gibson, Morley and the Confederate Loan of 1863," 1906; "The Tilden Life, a Crown to the Simple Life," 1904; "What Shall We Do for Our Ex-President and What Shall They Do for Us?" 1906; "Retrospection of an Active Life."

Mr. Bigelow received the degree of doctor of laws from Yale and Radcliffe colleges in 1880 and from New York University in 1885.

Mr. Bigelow leaves six children: Major John Bigelow, Jr., U. S. A.; Pauline Bigelow, the journalist and author; Miss Grace Bigelow, Mrs. Butler K. Harding; Mrs. Lloyd Gresh and Mrs. C. B. Tracey.

### SMILED AS HE DIED.

Mr. Bigelow died in the 94th year of his age in the old-fashioned house on Gramercy Park that had long been his residence. Death occurred at 8:30 a. m. following a general breakdown of the internal organs due to old age. Three days ago Mr. Bigelow suffered a return attack of indigestion, but for the next few days he was able to eat and to talk, but he was unable to speak. He had been suffering for several days, and he realized it, said his son, Major John Bigelow, Jr., today.

At the bedside were two of his six children, Major Bigelow and Miss Grace Bigelow, and his granddaughter, Miss Charlotte Hedges.

One of the first to be notified of Mr. Bigelow's death was Andrew Carnegie, who with that of the aged diplomat. The two were close friends and they spent part of their last long birthday together at Mr. Bigelow's residence as had been their custom for several years.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL.

Except for the selection of pall bearers, the funeral arrangements were practically completed tonight. The services will be held at St. George's Episcopal Church in this city at 9:30 Friday morning. The body will be taken to the Grand central station after the services and then to Highland Falls, where the burial will take place in the family plot at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Bigelow will be buried beside his wife, who died nearly 30 years ago. The selection of pall bearers will probably be announced tomorrow.

During the afternoon there were numerous callers at the Gramercy Park residence to pay their respects, among them being J. P. Morgan.

### USE OF ALCOHOL IN FRANCE.

Despite "hygiene" and other agitation for temperance in France, the statistics show that the consumption of alcohol increases steadily. In 1910 it was 10,000 hectoliters, being 5,000 hectoliters greater than in 1909 and 10,000 greater than in 1907. In four years there was an increase of 10 per cent. The actual consumption in 1910 was 12,000,000 hectoliters, or about 37,000,000 gallons.

The average consumption last year was 12,000,000 hectoliters of pure alcohol an inhabitant. In place of 3.46 in 1909 and 3.31 in 1907. Comparing the cities with the rural districts it is found that the average consumption an inhabitant in the former was 4.56 liters a head, against 2.97 for the country. The maximum consumption is reached in cities of from 500 to 10,000 inhabitants where it mounts up to 6.54 liters for every man, woman and child.

Probably there is no connection between the facts, but it is to be noted that the returns for the first half of 1911 show that the number of deaths of alcohol in France of birth by 18,729. This is, at least, real depopulation. The figures are in startling contrast with those of the preceding year. In the first half of 1910 the births exceeded the deaths by 21,189.

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Chain weight movements with and without gong striking arrangement; hands, figures, weights and chains of brass.

A Hall Clock that you can buy and use with the utmost confidence of its giving entire satisfaction.

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We'll tell you the secret, though, it's this: Largest assortments and lowest prices. Just come in and see if you don't find this to be true.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS in 25 distinct patterns. Each 25c

LADIES' ALL LINEN INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, 6 in a pretty box, all ready for giving. A box . . . 75c

LADIES' ALL LINEN HAND-EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, with narrow hems, every one imported—6 in a box . . . \$1.15